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Sub-Saharan Africa

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ETHIOPIA

ADDIS SCORES U.S. MOVE TO SUPPORT MOGADISCIO

LD231532Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1710 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "America's Antipeace Policy"]

[Text] The efforts of the United States to maneuver world opinion to pave the way to supply arms to the reactionary Mogadiscio regime is indeed deplorable. To try to arm the Siad Barre regime, which has been waging an open war of aggression against Ethiopia for the past 7 months, is to encourage Mogadiscio to continue expansionism at the expense of neighboring independent states.

The official policy of the successive reactionary regimes in Mogadiscio, ever since Somalia became independent, has been expansionism at the expense of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. Siad Barre and his henchmen, to amass arms, have been calling themselves followers of scientific socialism without having even attempted to drop their religious fanaticism. Currently they have turned their face toward world imperialism and they are being warmly embraced by it. To satisfy its expansion, its ambitions, the Siad Barre regime has clearly contravened the charters of the OAU and the UN. These facts have not been hidden to the international community.

In the light of these facts, the current attempt by the United States to search for ways and means of arming Somalia is to prepare Siad Barre for another aggressive war.

A lot of propaganda campaigns have been carried out by the Western mass media, in general, and that of the United States especially, concerning peace initiatives undertaken by the Carter administration. This apparent concern of the U.S. administration for world peace is an attempt to cover the true image of America's foreign policy. Nevertheless, these efforts of the U.S. administration have failed to mislead world public opinion. The Carter government is adhering to the well-known old policies for which the United States has been notorious.

The American foreign policy, despite its artificial claim of preoccupation for safeguarding human rights, remains basically reactionary and antipeople. This policy has also been applied to Africa. The United States at once [as heard] hypocritically promised not to arm either side in the Ethiopian-Somali conflict. However, arms received (from) leading NATO countries have been found in the hands of Siad Barre's invading troops. Siad Barre's ruling clique at one time admitted that it launched the war of aggression against the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia after it received the go-ahead from the Carter administration.

Now that Siad Barre's troops were [as heard] being driven out of Ethiopia, the United States is trying to openly supply weapons to Somalia. The U.S. policy has been clearly anti-Ethiopia. It cannot evade being responsible for the death of innocent people in the Horn of Africa if it continues to encourage Siad Barre to stick to his expansionist policy.

The problem in the Horn of Africa cannot have a lasting solution unless the reactionary Mogadiscio clique completely renounces its expansionism at the expense of Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia.

The American Government very well knows that the reactionary Mogadiscio regime has neither the manpower nor the resources to translate into action its expansionist ambitions at the expense of the three sovereign states.

Its plans to build a Greater Somalia totally depend on alien powers like the (?despots) of Saudi Arabia and Iran who have been supplying it with arms and petrodollars. The United States is now campaigning to fill Mogadiscio's arsenals. These forces of reaction have no justification to supply arms to Siad Barre's ruling clique. No one has ever claimed Somalia's territory.

Revolutionary Ethiopia has carried out a bitter class struggle to build a socialist society. To this end, the broad masses of Ethiopia are struggling to eliminate imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. It is the reactionary Mogadiscio regime which is craving to annex the territories of other states.

If the United States continues to arm Somalia, it must admit that it is conspiring for the (?incorporation) of Djibouti with the annexation of parts of Ethiopia and Kenya to create the so-called Greater Somalia. Neither Ethiopia nor Mogadiscio's other targets--Djibouti and Kenya--are prepared to cede their territories to Siad Barre's ruling clique because they have the support of reactionary Arab countries and international imperialism. The only solution to the chronic problem in the Horn of Africa is Siad Barre's renunciation of his dream of expansionism and public commitment to respect the UN and OAU Charter principles.

Peace-loving forces of the world must dissuade the United States to arm the aggressors that has been disturbing the peace in the Horn of Africa for the last 17 years.

ADDIS SCORES UK ANTI-ETHIOPIAN 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

LD231000Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Ethiopian Revolution Information Center [ERIC] has said that the imperialist powers, which are coordinating with internal and external reactionary forces in their vain attempt to subvert the Ethiopian revolution, have now changed their tactics and have started a new and virulent anti-Ethiopian propaganda campaign.

ERIC singled out the British mass media for this new kind of anti-Ethiopian propaganda. It said that they were using this time the name of red terror and human rights to vilify the Ethiopian revolution and the class struggle in Ethiopia.

It added that to intensify this hostile propaganda, the imperialist mass media even used certain individuals as instruments to project a bad image of revolutionary Ethiopia. ERIC cited as an example a story in the London TIMES this week which said in effect that corpses are piled up in Addis Ababa streets, where blood is flowing.

ERIC pointed out that certain individuals like film producer Jonathan Dimbleby, who exposed their [words indistinct] are today exposing their own class background by becoming instruments of hostile propaganda against the Ethiopian revolution. It said that Dimbleby, who was disappointed that the class nature of the Ethiopian revolution was not bourgeois, had opted to ignore the class struggle of the oppressed masses of this country.

ERIC said even the British foreign secretary is personally intensifying this anti-Ethiopian propaganda [illegible] pitch, leaving no one in doubt that it may well be made the cornerstone of British foreign policy.

UK CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES RED TERROR IN ADDIS ABABA

ID2314211Y London TIMES in English 22 Mar 78 pp 1, 8 LD

[Article by Hans Eerik: "Boy of 14 Is Shot Dead After Being Tortured in Ethiopian Red Terror"]

[Text] Red terror, openly incited by the Ethiopian Government, has gone through Addis Ababa like a fury. On the night on which I am starting this diary, a hundred people or so, including many children, will die, as on every other night. I asked a friend whether the imam of the great mosque was well. Not at all, my friend replied, and told me that some days ago one of the five known official murder squads knocked on the imam's door and asked for his 14-year old son.

Without any explanation they took the boy away. They returned his body after four hours disfigured by torture, the eyes gouged out and the body burnt by electric shock.

The imam was ordered to leave the body where it was dumped by the squad in the street on public display. Four hours later the squad came back, picked up the body and took it to some mass grave. A few days later another son was taken away. He is still alive in jail.

There are many cases of children being arrested and being returned by the henchmen after a few days. The child is then ordered to point out the parents' home, and the parents in their turn have to point to the child's bed. The child is then ordered to go to bed and is shot in front of the parents.

In most cases, however, children as well as adults are being driven out of prison early in the morning. In front of their home they are ordered to get out and are shot. Usually a note is attached to the body with a nail, giving some pretext for the murder.

Ten days ago at the time of evening prayers, such an execution squad stopped outside one of the smaller mosques in the northern part of Addis Ababa market place. When a man over 75 years old opened the door of the mosque and asked the nearest soldier whether the congregation could go home as the prayer was finished, the soldier hit him in the face and threw him to the ground. Then he shot indiscriminately into the mosque. There were at least 25 dead.

The soldiers then turned towards a house next door, beat a pregnant woman in it and inquired about her husband. When told that he had not yet returned from work they lined up her three children along the wall and were just about to shoot them when an officer told them to stop.

Then the congregation finally emerged from the mosque. They brought many of their wounded with them, but the hospitals refused to take them on the ground that they were anarchists and reactionaries, supporting the feudalists and imperialists. Because of this another 10 people died of their wounds.

The Swedish and Norwegian ambassadors went to the foreign minister to protest against the murders. The minister started shouting at them, accusing the Government of South Africa of crimes in that country and the United States of horrors in Vietnam.

I am writing this at Addis Ababa. The city is divided into 300 sub-districts, each of which has a prison and armed guards roaming about. The authorities in the sub-districts are entitled to take what is called "revolutionary measures," that is, to kill.

The prisons are full. People are being picked up indiscriminately and shot. If each subdistrict has only about eight to ten armed guards, this makes a total of some 3,000 authorized killers. There are, moreover, officially appointed murder commandos.

Young men of a sub-district are often ordered to [the] head office. They are put into prison and then either shot or occasionally only interrogated and sent home. The parents often are forbidden to mourn and to hold the traditional mourning ceremonies.

Apart from the sub-district prisons, there are the big government jails. They are being filled indiscriminately with victims of malicious denunciations. Every night the officers in charge of these prisons receive lists of names and have then to decide how to dispose of the prisoners.

Some are given the chance of living another day, others are being locked up for a while and then taken by lorry into the streets where they are publicly shot. About 100 or 150 people are being killed in that way every night.

People in Ethiopia ask what are the international organizations doing, many of whom have offices in Addis Ababa. Their officials are driven in limousines past these corpses, they hear the shootings and then they go on drinking whisky at parties.

The general opinion here is that the Russians are forcing the Ethiopians to kill their countrymen. They have been told that only by red terror can the will of the people be broken and all be forced to become communists. Some have been broken, but many more have become mentally deranged.

The talk of a non-political church must seem utterly absurd in the face of the horrors committed here. Such talk is a sin against the Holy Ghost.

We hear shots; we see and hear at regular intervals, the huge Russian frieght aircraft. Some people whisper to me that in their sub-district 300 young people were arrested last night, perhaps 80 in another sub-district. But nobody dares to say that aloud.

In one family, father, mother and all the older children were arrested, but three small children, under the age of six were left behind. None of the neighbours dares to take care of them as this would amount to a death sentence. To help these children would be an act of Christian compassion; yet it would also be a political act of daring.

Passing Mexico Square we see three corpses and much blood. Next to the corpses are the usual notes. As we reach the church people touch the church walls with their lips, hands and foreheads--and pray silently.

After the service a friend told me that his daughter was arrested last Friday. Three hundred people were thrown in the district jail that night. They had to sit on the bare floor, if anyone dozed off he was immediately assaulted and called anarchist, feudalist, and exploiter of the people; of the 300 no fewer than 56 were eventually taken away and shot in the streets.

The sermon in the churches should be about those violent deaths which everyone sees in the street--but who dares? When I returned from the service in the afternoon I saw at many doors and gates large posters reading "the red terror shall flourish." Woe to an owner who dares to remove a poster which in fact announces his own impending murder.

The imam at the great mosque was hit and fell to the ground seemingly dead. But later he recovered. When the military government head of this they invited him and expressed regret. He was told: "Is it not terrible that anarchists should have stormed your mosque and killed so many innocent people?"

The old imam replied: "In our district there are no anarchists. You have done this, but why? There were only poor and simple people in the mosque standing there with the Koran in their hand. We prayed for rain and for bread, yet you have killed 50 of them. Why?"

He received no reply and was allowed to go home. But the next day he was taken away and has not been heard of since.

Today there were again many corpses in the streets. The red terror is not only proclaimed in posters and leaflets but also on the radio. Today we were told that our district leader is responsible for the political instruction in schools. Members of the Politburo are to explain to children how to apply the red terror: Everyone is enjoined to denounce a neighbour who is opposed to the revolution.

The mayor of Addis Ababa said today that in some four or six weeks the red terror would have cleaned the city of the opponents of the revolution. Then it would be the turn of those who are neutral.

District guards visit churches as well. Unable to read and write, they insist on having passages from the liturgy and the Bible read out to them for ideological clearance. The piano in the church seems particular suspect: They are convinced that it is a radio of the Central Intelligence Agency. They open it and find it full of wires.

Blood fills the streets. Mothers are demented with worry. But worry is not the right word. It is a concentration of all the senses on one question: When will it be the turn of my child, when will its body be placed in front of my door?

The blood in the streets is thick like oil. It does not disappear. At times a note may appear next to a corpse saying: Sorry, this killing was due to a mistaken identity.

Some priests of the Orthodox Church are trying to come to terms with the regime and to make arrangements with the red terror. The Politburo wants the church and the Islamic authorities to convene a seminar to determine the correct political orientation.

A priest called Solomon, who is responsible for Shoa Province, has volunteered to convene such a conference.

Everybody knows what this means: The leaders of the church are to learn Marxism-Leninism and to agree to it. It is their duty to condone and to explain the measures of the government and to approve the red terror and the condemnation of the Somalis.

Mr Solomon and one Muslim colleague of his, Mr Ahmad Shafi, were in Moscow last year at the great peace congress, representing the Christians and Muslims of Ethiopia.

Visitors who come here and leave quickly can never find out what is really happening.

When the present head of state had killed three of his predecessors and then turned to his fellow-chairman, the newspapers had to say: Colonel Atnafu had to die because he put the Ethiopian people above ideology; he valued the well-being of the people more highly than the application of scientific socialism.

The tortures resorted to in the sub-districts are horrible. The methods and the entire system have been taken over from Eastern Europe and particular East Germany. The secret security office is led by a general from the German Democratic Republic.

The recruitment of the peasants for war on two fronts has produced famine and disorder. University teachers and students were transported yesterday to the harvest in the Awash Valley.

When the lesson was read in church last Sunday, a woman collapsed in the central aisle and started crying aloud. There was hardly anyone in that church who would not have wanted to join the crying--for a son or a brother or a father or a daughter or a mother, for all those tens of thousands who have been tortured and killed.

MTI CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO OGADEN

LD231238Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 22, (MTI)--From Peter Racz, MTI's special correspondent:

The leaders of Ogaden organized a visiting trip for 16 home and foreign newspaper correspondents to the southern part of Ogaden. This is the first time since the outbreak of war that foreign journalists were admitted as far as that into the area. One of the visiting party was the MTI special correspondent.

A double-engine plane of the airforce of Ethiopia took off Tuesday morning and touching Diredawa, landed in Gode on the shores of Wabi-Shebeli River. Ethiopian forces liberated the town only last week. The retiring troops of Somalia had crushed with bulldozers the concrete runways of the airport--the sole one existing in the southern part of Ogaden--and had blown up the radar tower, thus the aircraft landed on desert near the town. Captain Teseva Makasa who had been in charge of the liberating corps, staged an improvised press meeting and told that after the Somali withdrawal just a few inhabitants remained in Gode. The fugitives are only now beginning to ooze back into their houses. The organization of food and health supplies has taken its beginning.

The townlet suffered heavy war damages. The townhall is lying in ruins; so do many houses and public buildings. The Somalians looted the houses and killed the animals.

Ashes of burnt furniture, torn-up bed upholstery and crushed pots and pans are lying scattered in the street. Roads are undermined and it takes a long detour to reach the wrecks of a bridge over the river that crosses the townlet. This bridge was of vital importance for the town and the occupation forces blew it up. On the way back to Addis Ababa, the international group of journalist stopped Wednesday morning in Diredawa (60,000 inhabitants), a town that the Somalians had attacked four times during the war. Here Lemma Kutema, administration leader of the Province Harar arranged a press conference.

The Somalian troops, he said, occupied 70 percent of Harar, the largest province of the Ogaden territory. The war damage in the province can be put at 7,000 million dirrs (3,500 million dollars), said Lemma Kutema. One half of Harar's population, nearly one million people, were compelled to leave their domiciles. Many of them sought shelter among the mountains or in the desert. Replying to the MTI correspondent's question, he next spoke about the repairing operations and about people's relocation. The local people have so far been brought back into five earlier Somalian occupied townlets. Harder is the village problem since many of the refugees are unaware to this day that their villages have been freed... "Meanwhile, the most important thing at this moment is that the farm work should start afresh in Harar Province. But the peasant association dissolved, the crops are destroyed and the livestock killed for the most part. Yet, the first steps have been taken: In the vicinity of Jijiga, the peasants received 50 tractors for use. Animals for 3,000 million birrs and seeds in the quantity of 2 million meg [as received] were distributed in the whole of the province.

Care must be taken furthermore to supply food for the destitute, to step up a health network and to provide vital implements for the roofless. The Harar section of the railway line Addis Ababa-Djibouti, which is of vital importance for the country, must be reconstructed. In all this we reckon with aid from the socialist countries, as the Ethiopians alone would not be able to cope with the enormous tasks. [no end quotes]

Finally the province administration leader dealt with allegations by Mogadiscio which claim that "innumerable Ethiopians of Somalian nationality had flown during the war over to Somalia," Washington having offered 6 million dollars in aid for the alleged refugees in Somalia. In this context, Lemma Kotema said: We dod not know precisely how many have left the country. But one thing is sure: The majority of the population, including the Somalians, received this war with anxiety as it deprived them of their work and domiciles.

Nevertheless, he also maintained that, in addition to the work of reconstruction, plans are now in the state of drafting to the effect of developing the whole of the Ogaden territory, to improve the local people's living standards and conditions of work.

KENYA

WAIYAKI 'TOTALLY REJECTS' SMITH INTERIM GOVERNMENT

LD231406Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenya has totally rejected the swearing in of fascist Ian Smith and three of his black puppets to run a fake government of the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe.

In a statement, the foreign minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, described the swearing in as a dangerous and treacherous act which was not only illegal but totally objectionable to Kenya. Dr Waiyaki said that since Britain is the legal administering power in Rhodesia, Kenya cannot accept any settlement that does not include the participation of London. What racist Smith and his puppets have committed, the Kenya Government statement said, was a second act of rebellion against Britain.

Dr Waiyaki said that it was sadly amusing to note that rebel Smith and his group believe that they can dupe the international community at this stage in time of the Rhodesian rebellion. He said that was illusionary thinking by the Salisbury rebels and their accomplices, so long as the same racist Ian Smith is the prime minister, with his savage, brutal and illegal armed forces remaining intact and in control of Zimbabwe security.

Kenya made it categorically clear that there can be no peace in Zimbabwe without the participation of the freedom fighters, the Patriotic Front. Noting that it was the Freedom fighters who brought rebel Smith to his knees, Dr Waiyaki said that it was therefore logical that the liberators should enjoy the fruits of the armed struggle.

The statement said that in rejecting this ficticious internal settlement, Kenya was not opposed to a peaceful solution. The internal settlement, the statement pointed out, was aimed at continuing the oppression of the black majority by the white minority racist rebel settlers in Rhodesia.

SOMALIA

SOMALI-U.S. TALKS END IN 'SUCCESS AND UNDERSTANDING'

LD2318347 Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] A responsible person speaking on behalf of the Somali Democratic Republic has revealed that the talks between Somali leaders and the delegation from the United States headed by assistant secretary of state for Africa affairs, Mr Richard Moose, on the strengthening of bilateral relations and on world affairs in general and the Horn of Africa in particular have been friendly.

The source revealed that the talks between the two sides ended in success and understanding.

His Excellency Richard Moose, who left Mogadiscio today, told journalists at the airport that his talks with Somali leaders had covered several issues of considerable interest. He said he would brief President Carter on the talks.

His Excellency Richard Moose and his delegation said that the (?people's projects) they had visited during their stay in the country could serve as a significant example for (?other countries in the world).

[Words indistinct] of the Somali people could be proud that the Somali leaders, headed by Challe Siad, were dedicated to the needs of the Somali people, said His Excellency Richard Moose.

His Excellency Moose declared that this fact (?was to the credit of) of the Somali Government, which had (?rehabilitated) nomads who are today (?participating) in productive activities--something quite different from their former lifestyle.

TANZANIA

JULIUS NYERERE URGES NEW RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

PA2400045Y Paris APP in English 0036 GMT 24 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 23 (APP)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere tonight urged resumed negotiations for a Rhodesian independence settlement on the basis of the Anglo-American proposals.

Speaking to American businessmen visiting here, Mr Nyerere said the internal agreement reached in Salisbury should be rejected.

Mr Nyerere warned: "If the Americans and the British cannot [word indistinct] the implementation of the proposals, which have the support of the international community, the liberation war being waged by the Patriotic Front will go on till victory is won."

YOUNG EXPECTED TO MEET WITH FRONTLINE PRESIDENTS

LD2318322Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to the U.N., Mr Andrew Young, is expected to hold informal talks with leaders of the frontline states in Dar es Salaam during the weekend.

The presidents of the frontline states--Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia--are to hold summit talks in Dar es Salaam at the weekend with leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Mr Young's aide said in Lusaka today that the black American diplomat will not expect to address the meeting formally, but he would have discussions with the frontline presidents.

The U.S. envoy arrived in Lusaka yesterday from Tanzania for an African tour and forecast last night that new efforts would be made in the next few weeks to secure a cease-fire in the Rhodesian war.

Analysts in Lusaka say it seemed likely Mr Young would be pursuing cease-fire proposals when he meets the black African presidents.

GHANA

THIRD FORCE MOVEMENT LEADER BILSON ARRESTED

PA231225Y Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 23 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Accra, March 23 (AFP)--Ghana's special branch police have arrested the leader of the revived Third Force Movement, John Bilson, which opposes the ruling Supreme Military Council's proposal for "union government" in the country, sources said here today.

They added that Dr Bilson was arrested by his Kumasi suburb office 169 miles north of here (880 kms) on Monday. [sentence as received]

There has been no official report of his arrest.

Ghana is to hold a referendum on March 30 over the ruling council's proposed "union government" structure for the country's future administration.

FIRST ROUND OF REFERENDUM ON GOVERNMENT BEGINS

LD240944Y Accra GNA in English 1632 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Accra, March 23, GNA--The first round of Ghana's referendum to decide the country's political future began here today with the special voting by public officers who will be [words indistinct] the referendum day on March 30.

More than 1,000 personnel drawn from the army, the police and the [word indistinct] will be on duty at polling stations throughout the country on the referendum day.

Counting of the special voting will, however, not be made until after the end of the main referendum.

The four million registered voters are expected to answer the simple question "yes" or "no" to the [word indistinct] proposed union government idea in which elements of the army, police and civilians will join in partnership in the government of the country.

Against the hustle and bustle of people travelling for the Easter celebrations, the special voting today was peaceful and orderly.

The electoral commissioner, Mr Justice Isaac Abb, visited some of the polling stations to check on the voting.

NIGERIA

PUBLIC PROFESSIONALS BANNED FROM PRIVATE PRACTICE

LD240844Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] All professionals employed in the public service in Nigeria have been banned from engaging in private practice. Also all newly qualified professionals have been banned from private practice until they have acquired 5 years' supervised practical experience.

Those affected by the ban include professionals in the fields of architecture, accountancy, medicine and dentistry. Others are in nursing, midwifery, engineering, surveying, teaching and law.

During the period of acquiring experience they must serve as employees in the public sector or in private professional partnership. The period is calculated from the date that the professional obtains registration with the relevant professional body. The time spent in the national youth service corps will form part of the 5 years.

A decree spelling this out was promulgated in Lagos yesterday by the federal military government. It said that the government took the action to check the decline in the standard of professional practice due to such professionals engaging in private practice without adequate post-qualification experience. The decree, however, allows such people, in cases of emergency, to give professional services free of charge to themselves and their families, charitable organizations, professional associations or to any organization approved by the government. In no case shall any professional who is a public officer continue with his practice for a period exceeding 3 months after the commencement of the decree. The decree provides stiff penalties for any professional who contravenes its provisions.

SENEGAL

13 DEPUTIES RESIGN TO MAKE WAY FOR OTHER PS MEMBERS

PA232358Y Paris AFP in French 1824 GMT 23 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 23 Mar (AFP)--A communique issued by the Political Bureau of the governing Socialist Party (PS) has confirmed that 13 members of the Senegalese Government will resign from their posts as deputies, thereby automatically yielding their seats to the next 13 persons on the national list which the PS had presented for the legislative elections on 26 February. The PS slate won 82 seats in the elections.

With the resignations of the government members, only 5 members of the 100-member national list will have failed to occupy seats in the new legislature. The resigning members include Abdou Diouf, prime minister of Senegal. It should be noted that Senegalese legislation does not require a deputy who becomes a member of the government to resign from his seat. There is no system of alternates for deputies. The resignations are being prompted by the PS.

The newspaper LE SOLEIL recalls that President Leopold Sedar Senghor, because he believed in a multiparty system and particularly for reasons of economic austerity, had refused to increase the number of deputies even though the PS, which had held all 100 seats in the previous assembly, lost 18 seats to the opposition Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS). The paper sees the resignations as an "elegant way" of skirting this consequences of the multiparty system and of not "penalizing loyal party members."

BOTSWANA

OFFICIAL DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTED DAR ES SALAAM SUMMIT

LD231328Y Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] A report from Dar es Salaam says the leaders of the frontline states, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania will be meeting in Dar es Salaam this weekend to review the situation in Rhodesia. But a senior official (?belonging) to the Ministry of External Affairs says Botswana knows nothing about the proposed summit. He, however, said the minister of external affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, is currently touring Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia on the Rhodesian settlement. He said that the minister of external affairs will be expected back home this weekend, depending on flights.

MOZAMBIQUE

LAW ON COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE RATIFIED

LD231530Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The permanent commission of the people's assembly has endorsed the law on compulsory military service for all Mozambique citizens aged 18 and over regardless of sex, race, ethnic origin, religion, social position or profession.

Conscripts are to undergo their compulsory military service in the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLA), in the national service of defense and reconstruction, and in the security organs. The Ministry of National Defense will decide on the arm in which conscripts will serve.

Citizens undergoing compulsory military service are classified as active and reserve soldiers. Men up to the age of 45 and women up to 40 are liable to be called up for reserve service.

Military registration will take in all localities, towns, districts and provinces every year. This year's registration will run from 1 May until 31 July. This year's registration will include all those who celebrate their 17th birthday this year, as well as those who celebrated their 17th to 21st birthdays last year and who have not yet joined the FPLA.

All those registered will be inspected by the recruitment commissions which will sit at recruitment centers from time to time. Citizens passed as fit for military service will be classified and enlisted. The selected citizens will be enlisted on the day of their medical examination and will join their units on dates fixed by the Ministry of National Defense.

Students enrolled at secondary and higher education establishments may defer their service provided they produce certificates attesting to school progress in the 2 years preceding the year of the request for exemption. Others eligible for deferment include those whose daily work is necessary for the support of the family unit, that is, of parents, brothers and sisters or individuals who are minors, and other individuals considered eligible by the ministry of national defence.

Citizens with permanent illnesses or defects stipulated by a special list will be exempt from military service.

The normal period of compulsory military service will be 2 consecutive years from the date of callup.

Those called up for military service are guaranteed jobs. And if they have to give up rented accommodation, the state guarantees them priority for house rental when they finish their service.

The law laying down military rights and duties is published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA of 23 March.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND GRANTS LOAN FOR DAM

PA240116Y Paris AFP in French 2110 GMT 23 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Abidjan, 23 Mar (AFP)--A 500,000 accounting units loan, 128 million CFA francs, has just been granted by the African Development Fund (FAD) to Mozambique.

The loan is for technical and financial studies of the Piquenos Lebombos Dam Project which should irrigate 10,000 hectares in the Embeluzi River Valley. The project will also serve to regulate the river flow as part of Mozambique's flood control program.

The loan agreement was signed in Abidjan at the FAD offices by G.E. Gonowe, one of the organization's vice presidents, and by Hermenegildo Maria Cepeda Camtto, a director of the Mozambique Popular Development Bank. This is the first time that the FAD has granted a loan to Mozambique.

ZANLA CLAIMS 381 RHODESIAN TROOPS KILLED RECENTLY

LD231454Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Despite current imperialist maneuvers to try and subjugate the people of Zimbabwe's armed national liberation struggle for total independence and self-determination, the Zimbabwe People's Army is intensifying its revolutionary activities in the battlefields of Zimbabwe.

A communique issued this afternoon by ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army], the military wing of ZANU, a component of the PF [Patriotic Front], reports that 381 terrorist Rhodesian troops were killed by the ZIPA [Zimbabwe People's Army] freedom fighters in operations in the eastern, northeastern and northern regions of battle-torn racist Rhodesia during the months of October, November and December last year and January this year.

In 49 surprise attacks, 39 ambushes and 27 sabotage operations, the ZIPA forces destroyed 36 enemy vehicles 3 bridges, 9 settler-owned farm homesteads and several administrative installations of the Salisbury regime; a Dakota military air buses and 4 helicopters were gunned down and 9 railway goods trains were derailed. In the same period, the ZIPA forces also attacked three major camps of the Salisbury regime, the largest being the (Gantrys) airbase near Umtali followed by (Nyamaropa) and (Hyamapanda) in the north-eastern area.

Several hundreds of Zimbabwean civilians who were (?detained) within the regime's Nazi-type concentration camps--so-called protected villages--were freed during these operations.

Details of the war communique are published in the January-February edition of the ZIMBABWE NEWS, official organ of the ZANU, a component of the PF.

MUGABE DISCUSSES BLACKS' POSITION IN RHODESIAN ARMY

LD231418Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Patriotic Front (PF), has revealed that the military commanders of his organization held a meeting some days ago to examine the military situation in the country. The meeting was attended by military commanders of ZAPU and ZANU, the two organizations composing the PF jointly led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

In an interview to TEMPO magazine for its next issue, Mugabe said that the meeting had discussed the possibility of joint operations by the two PF armies. Asked about the PF's policy on blacks in Smith's army, he said that his organization does not discriminate--it demands the total disbanding of the army. Mugabe said: It is the British who talk about the disbanding of white units, but we say everyone, whites and blacks.

During the interview Robert Mugabe also said that the present internal settlement is to a large extent part of the plan formulated by Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state. Having the Executive Council represent the groups taking part in the talks stems from Kissinger.

RHODESIA

SITHOLE SAYS AMNESTY OF TERRORISTS PLANNED

LD231320Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] A member of the Executive council, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, says the council is working out an amnesty policy for terrorists fighting against this country. Speaking in Salisbury today, he said that discussions have already been held on this issue. He told newsmen that there is no question of any retribution being exacted against terrorists who return to Rhodesia in peace. Mr Sithole said he does not expect any difficulty persuading terrorists to lay down their arms. Moves to bring about a cease-fire will begin as soon as the interim government has been formed. He said issues being discussed at the Executive Council are the areas where the terrorists could be held when they return, and how they will be looked after and their problems dealt with. Mr Sithole rejects reports that the day-to-day running of the terrorist war has been completely taken out of the hands of politicians and left to the security forces. He said executive control of the war will be a function of the Executive Council.

IAN SMITH DISCUSSES PROMISE TO END SANCTIONS

LD231316Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, says that the Rhodesian delegation to the Geneva conference was promised that if adult suffrage was introduced in Rhodesia, sanctions would fall away. Speaking to 31 visiting American businessmen, Mr Smith said the promise was made to the Rhodesian delegation by the British and American governments.

He told the businessmen that representatives of the two governments also promised that their countries would recognize Rhodesia and would join in a call for an end to terrorism.

There is now a strong case for Britain and America to honor their promises and to lend their support to Rhodesia in it's war with communist-backed terrorism. Mr Smith said it is clearly the intention of the Marxists to continue the war against this country.

SALISBURY CLAIMS TERRORIST LEADERS FEAR ELECTIONS

LD211030Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Station commentary]

[Text] The British and American governments have raised objections to the settlement agreement signed in Salisbury. One of their principal complaints appears to be that the externally-based terrorist leaders have played no part in it. This criticism carries with it the vague implication that on this account the agreement is not sufficiently representative. Now we've had these terrorist leaders turning the implication into a categorical statement. In a television interview shown in the United States they actually claimed to have more support within Rhodesia than the three nationalist leaders who signed the Salisbury agreement. They went to the ridiculous length of asserting that reports of wide support for Bishop Muzorewa, one of the signatories, are fiction put forward by the British Government.

To claim support is one thing, to prove it is something quite different. Yesterday, the people of Rhodesia had the opportunity to judge for themselves. A rally was held to welcome Bishop Muzorewa on his return from his overseas trip. He drew a vast crowd, which even the most conservative estimates put at more than 100,000 people. Efforts have been made to locate the counter and violent paths of violence, neither of the terrorist leaders had ever attracted any mass support in any way comparable with this. Moreover, another of the Salisbury signatories, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, has been on a tour of southern Rhodesian centers. Reports are that in Fort Victoria, for example, he addressed an audience of more than double the best that the terrorist leaders could muster in any big a center as Bulawayo.

The evidence is clear enough. No honestly impartial observer could possibly fail to conclude that between them the three signatories, Chief Chirau, Mr Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa, command the allegiance of the overwhelming majority of black Rhodesians. This is why it is so difficult to understand why the British and American governments are so insistent on including the terrorist leaders. However, the ballot box will prove the point in due course. It will prove beyond doubt who are the real leaders of the black people of Rhodesia. The world will not have failed to note that the terrorists have repudiated this test in advance which can only mean that they know that the [illegible].

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA WATCHING 'COMMUNIST BUILDUP' IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD231140Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The South African Government says it's keeping a close watch on the communist buildup of troops in Mozambique. The minister of defense, Mr P.W. Botha, who was asked to report on comments that 300 Cuban troops, 250 Russian tanks, 35 MIG-21 jet fighters and Russian-made SAM missiles had recently arrived in Mozambique, said South Africa was fully informed about the situation. Moreover her defense was geared to ward off any onslaught which might be directed at her borders.

The minister emphasized that he did not view the military buildup in Mozambique as being specifically aimed at Rhodesia. He described it as part of a carefully planned pincer movement, aimed at cutting off southern Africa, including South Africa--something his government had predicted over the years.

Asked whether he expected the West to step in to prevent a communist takeover of southern Africa, he said the West was not doing a thing about it. Mr Botha rejected a suggestion that the buildup in Mozambique was directed at bolstering the country's shaky economy. He said experience had shown tha the Russians were not interested in the development of countries as such.

He maintained that developments in Mozambique were being directed by the Russian ambassador to Zambia, Mr Solodovnikov. It has also learned that the Russians are building a large military air base near the port of Nakala in the north of Mozambique.

Recent reports have indicated that South Africa is reconsidering her trade relations with Mozambique and its assistance in running that country's railways, at present Mozambique's major source of income.

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD 201854Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Four inextricably associated weekend developments have once again illustrated the urgency of agreements on a peaceful solution to the South-West Africa issue, events which underline SWAPO's continued brazen attitude and the West's unfaltering indecision on the one hand, and South African impatience and South-West Africa's growing awareness of implications of militant SWAPO methods on the other.

First, SWAPO itself: The organization's publicity secretary in South-West Africa, Daniel Tjongarero, says he is not embarrassed by the declared intentions of his leader, Sam Nujoma, to seize power in the territory. On his return from abroad this past weekend, Mr Tjongarero clarified SWAPO's general revolutionary aims by saying he agreed with Nujoma because SWAPO was a political party which wanted to take over power in South-West Africa, another blunt admission by SWAPO that its interest is the revolutionary seizure of power and not peaceful majority rule.

And what of the big five Western powers supposedly negotiating with South Africa for a peaceful solution to the South-West African issue in the interests of all the people in the territory? There has still been no reaction to Nujoma's revolutionary statement made almost a month ago, nor to SWAPO's attack plan, its blueprint for intensification of the terror onslaught on South-West Africa despite the fact that details of the plan were revealed to the West almost a fortnight ago. And reaction to Tjongarero will no doubt be equally conspicuous by its absence.

It is hardly surprising under the circumstances that two South African cabinet ministers have been prompted to issue severe warnings to the West over its watery standpoint on this issue. Those concerned are the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.F. Botha, and the minister of defence, Mr P.W. Botha.

They both said during the weekend that the main issue is the presence of Cubans in Angola and the accompanying threat to South-West Africa, and both emphasized that the West must be pushed to make clear its standpoint on southern Africa as the situation is deteriorating daily.

In Windhoek itself the administrator-general of South-West Africa, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, is also taking a harder line. He has just pointed out that no party in the territory will be allowed to drum up support through the medium of violence. And the peoples of the territory feel the same way. The leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, has revealed that the South-West African people have become wary of SWAPO's prevarication and he says the movement should now decide whether it is a political party or a terrorist organization. Perhaps the answer, not only for the peoples of the territory but for the West as well, lies in the words of a former member of SWAPO's military wing, (Johannes Chipenga). I am disillusioned, he said, with the lies which SWAPO spreads and the false promises it has made to the people of South-West Africa.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA, YOUNG EXCHANGE VIEWS ON RHODESIA

LD231326Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

[Text] President Kaunda said last night that unless the United States of America took a lead in finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the Rhodesian problem there was bound to be a crisis (?here). Speaking at state house, where the visiting American envoy Andrew Young called on him, President Kaunda said unless America acts quickly and with precision, an ideological and racial confrontation was very imminent in Rhodesia. Dr Kaunda told Mr Young that he had come to Africa at the right time when we are going through a crisis as the darkest hour approaches.

The president said the settlement signed in Salisbury between Smith and the three African nationalists was a settlement between a master and a slave. He said last September in Maputo we in the frontline agreed that the Anglo-American initiative provided a basis for further negotiations between the British and the nationalists but today what do we hear, the British telling us to look at the sham settlement side by side with the Anglo-American initiative. Dr Kaunda said Smith has signed a so-called settlement agreement with puppets, and he did so with full conviction that he will still be in control. Smith, he said, will still be in control of the army, air force, administration and the economy, and as such one cannot doubt that he may declare another UDI.

President Kaunda said he feared a serious superpower confrontation in Rhodesia if the Salisbury settlement is supported by the British. He said because the settlement is not a popular one, because not all the people support it and because they don't support it they will continue to fight and will get help from the East. [sentence as heard] This will force the West to come on the side of the rebels militarily. He told Ambassador Young that he supported him fully on his statement that the British were trying to pull out of the Anglo-American initiative in favor of the sham agreement to create a problem for the United States like they did in Palestine. Dr Kaunda said he was very happy that President Carter is to visit Africa soon. He said he would have liked to receive him here and exchange views with him on human rights and the situation in this part of the world.

In reply, Mr Young said his presence in Zambia provided him with a great source of inspiration and moral power. He said he was very happy to associate himself with the people of Zambia because they had sacrificed (?so) much for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. He said the American people consider the Salisbury agreement as being far too short of the genuine ingredients of lasting peace and independence. Ambassador Young assured President Kaunda that he and his country will continue to fight side by side with the frontline states to achieve a permanent solution to the Rhodesian issue. He said he was here to consult Dr Kaunda on various matters including the Namibian issue and predicted that in the next few weeks we should begin to see some new determination to secure a cease-fire as a step towards peace and independence in Rhodesia.

NKOMO REQUESTS UK TO CONVENE NEW CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA

LD221925Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, March 22, (TANJUG)--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has asked Great Britain to convene a new conference in Malta, on the basis of the British-U.S. proposal for a peaceful transfer of power to the majority African population in southern Rhodesia. The conference would discuss truce which would precede independence and majority rule in that country.

This was stated at a press conference in Lusaka by copresident of the Patriotic Front Joshua Nkomo. Addressing journalists at headquarters of the "Zimbabwe African People's Union" (ZAPU), whose president he is, Nkomo also accused Israel of helping the white minority regime in Salisbury in military attacks on Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

Joshua Nkomo ruled out any possibility of the front agreeing on "the internal agreement," recently signed by racist Prime Minister Ian Smith and three African so-called "moderate" politicians of Zimbabwe--Abel Muzorewa, Ndabiningi Sithole and Jeremiah Chirau. He added that the front does not oppose Bishop Muzorewa and his supporters participating in an enlarged constitutional conference which would be convened by Great Britain, on condition that the conference discusses purely constitutional matters, and not truce, since truce should be discussed only by those who are waging war. "When it becomes a constitutional conference, every political party in southern Rhodesia can take part in it," Joshua Nkomo concluded.

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